

VOL. XXVII

## WILL BE A GOOD ONE

Charles's Business Men Mean to Have an Exhibit.

## STEPS TAKEN TO GET UP ONE

The News and Courier Comes Out with a Splendid Editorial.

## SOUTH CAROLINA MUST BE HERE

Her Magnificent Resources Deserve the First Space in the Great Exposition—Birmingham Is Alive, Too.

Charleston, S. C., December 7.—(Special.)

At the meeting of the Young Men's Business League tonight a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a special committee of five to prepare an exhibit of Charleston's resources for the Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta next year. It is intended that this exhibit shall be thoroughly representative of the industrial life of Charleston and it is hoped that the whole community will unite with the Business Men's League in its undertaking.

The News and Courier will say editorially tomorrow.

"The exposition at Atlanta will be the third largest exposition ever held in the United States. When the enterprise was projected less than a year ago it was proposed that the exposition should be confined within narrow limits and that it should be not much more than a local attraction. The authorities first started with the idea of having two small buildings, which might or might not be filled with exhibits of one sort and another, but the plans have grown and the exposition has expanded until now there is no doubt that it will be a real world's fair modeled on the lines of the Chicago show and extending in all respects any similar undertaking in the south.

"It will be bigger than Atlanta, and Atlanta is the biggest city in the south. It will be greater than Georgia, and Georgia is the Empire State of the South.

"The two small buildings originally contemplated will be built, but they will probably have to be used as cloak and baggage rooms. Already contracts have been made for the erection of thirteen mammoth exhibition buildings and there are two or three more in sight.

"Every state in South America has already applied for space at the exposition and the indications are that at least half the European countries will be represented.

"The United States government will make a splendid exhibit and the southern states and many states of the north, east and west will make special exhibits of their resources. South Carolina should not be left out of the picture, and Charleston particularly should be fully represented. Hundreds of thousands of visitors from all parts of the world will attend the fair. Thousands of men with money in their pockets will be there to 'spend out the land' and to see what the south has to offer to would-be settlers and to eager investors.

"Charleston needs more people and more capital and a larger development of its unrivaled natural advantages, and Charleston can make an exhibit that will set the currents of immigration and capital in this direction. This is one time that we can all pull together, and pulling together the people of Charleston can make this city and port what it ought to be. The Young Men's Business League is moving in the right direction and should have the earnest and cordial support of the whole of Charleston."

## HURRAH FOR BIRMINGHAM!

Her Commercial Club Urges an Appropriation for a State Exhibit.

Birmingham, Ala., December 7.—The Commercial Club of this city, at its regular meeting this afternoon was very largely attended, and adopted several most important measures affecting Birmingham's welfare. Among other matters was the endorsement of Governor Oates's recommendation for an appropriation by the legislature for a state exhibit at the Atlanta exposition, and calling upon every commercial body in the state to aid the passing of such an appropriation.

Another matter which the club deemed of national importance was introduced by General R. D. Johnson, instructing our congressional representatives to work for a change in our present consular appointments and service, showing the disadvantage America was in not having a trained consular service.

## KILLED BY THE BANKS.

They Fought the Bill to Reduce the Interest Rate.

Columbia, S. C., December 7.—In the state legislature today the house, by a vote of 55 to 54, killed the bill to reduce the legal rate of interest in this state to 7 per cent, after a hard battle by the friends of the banks.

A bill has been prepared by the joint committee on officers and officers, making a horizontal cut in all salaries of state officers to fit the 5-cent-a-pound cotton situation.

## A GEORGIAN'S VIEWS

Judge Lawson, of the Eighth District, Analyzes Carlisle's Plan.

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Still It Is Not the Best Solution of the Problem.

IT DOES GIVE AN ELASTIC CURRENCY

The Circulation Will, in a Sense, Have a Specific Basis—Both a National and a Local Currency.

Washington, December 7.—(Special.)—

Judge Thomas F. Lawson, of Georgia, than whom there is no deeper thinker or man of more sound judgment in congress, talked with me at length on the subject of Mr. Carlisle's financial plan today.

Judge Lawson talks clearly and to the point. He has devoted much study to finance and currency. After a careful reading of Mr. Carlisle's report he talked in this way about it:

"I read Mr. Carlisle's report today. It is perhaps the best scheme that could be proposed under existing circumstances. There are many difficulties in the way. It is much easier to formulate a new scheme and put it into operation than to adjust a new scheme to an old system and make them harmonize.

"He first proposes a modification of the national banking law.

"1. A national bank shall be allowed to issue notes upon their paid-up and unimpaired capital, not exceeding 75 per cent thereof, and the law authorizing their issue on government bonds shall be repealed.

"2. Before any bank shall receive bank notes from the controller of the currency it shall deposit a guarantee fund, consisting of United States legal tender notes and notes issued under the Sherman law to the amount of 50 per cent of the notes applied for and the same percentage shall be maintained at all times.

"3. To provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the notes of failed banks, an annual tax of bank per cent shall be levied until the fund amounts to 5 per cent of the total circulation. The guarantee fund and the safety fund shall be used to redeem the notes of failed banks and if these funds, together with the immediately available cash assets of the failed bank, are insufficient to redeem its notes, a pro rata assessment shall be made upon all other banks according to the amounts of their outstanding circulation.

"4. There shall be a first lien upon all the assets of the failed bank to reimburse the contributing banks.

"5. Each bank shall redeem its own notes.

"6. No bank shall be required to keep a reserve on account of deposits.

"7. The individual liability of stockholders, under the present law shall continue and circulating notes shall constitute a first lien on all the assets of the bank.

"Bonds Are Scarce.

"Banks thus organized can issue a much larger and more elastic circulation than is now possible under existing laws. Bonds of the United States are so scarce and so high-priced that a currency based on them cannot possibly possess the elasticity which commerce demands. Besides there are other grave reasons why bonds should not be used for this purpose.

"The government now is a surety for the redemption of national bank notes, but under the plan proposed banks will redeem their own notes. That the government should have no connection with banks or other business enterprises is a proposition too clear for argument. Under this plan the government assumes no liability whatsoever for the safe keeping of the funds mentioned and their appropriation to the redemption of the notes of failed banks.

"To require an arbitrary fixed sum as a reserve to secure depositors is unnecessary and a disadvantage. Bankers, skilled in the management of their business, always keep an adequate reserve, but they ought not to be compelled to keep it when the condition of business imperatively demands that it be used, and inasmuch as the depositor and the bank enter into their contract voluntarily they ought to be left free to manage their own concerns.

"To facilitate the use of a larger amount of silver and silver certificates it is proposed to prohibit the banks from issuing notes of a smaller denomination than \$10. And in consideration of the benefits bestowed upon the banks the plan requires that they shall withdraw from circulation an amount of government notes equal to 30 per cent of their own circulating notes and deposit them as a guarantee fund. This is a partial protection of the government against raids upon the treasury for gold and on the other line it is proposed that the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, use any surplus revenues of the government for the retirement of its notes, provided the aggregate of notes retired does not exceed an amount equal to 70 per cent of the circulation taken out by national and state banks under the proposed law.

"Unlike the Baltimore Plan.

"These are the salient features of the secretary's recommendation, so far as they relate to national banks, and they are a valuable improvement on existing laws. It is quite different in some of its features from the so-called 'Baltimore plan' and is an improvement thereon.

"But this is not all. As a part of the scheme he recommends that state banks shall not be taxed by the federal government on their notes when it is made to appear to the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency.

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WAS HONORED BY MANY SOVEREIGNS

In His Old Age He Tried to Construct the Panama Canal and Became Involved in the Scandal.

Paris, December 7.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps died this afternoon at the chateau de Champs.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, vicomte, was born at Versailles, France, November 19, 1805. In 1825 he was attached to the French consulate at Lisbon; in 1828 to that in Tunis. After the taking of Algiers he was charged with the taking of the bey of Constantine, and in 1831 he went to Egypt, where, at

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"The scheme proposes both a national and a local currency. The notes of the national bank are based on the coin, and the notes of the local bank are based on the coin, while state banks print and issue their own notes, which must be unlike national notes, and which other national banks, though, by consent of the secretary of the treasury, they may be printed in the distinctive paper used by the government, and are subject to such supervision as the states enacting them may impose. Being of a local character their notes are not so likely as national bank notes to drift away from home on the tide of speculation and to become congested in commercial centers. They will remain at home and supply local needs. As the notes to be used as a guarantee fund are to be \$200,000,000 it is possible to increase the currency under this scheme more than \$1,500,000,000, which, added to the currency now in circulation, would amount to about \$1,700,000,000. It is not probable, however, that such volume would be wanted until the business of the country would demand it. It is afterward become engineer of New York harbor.

three different times, he was temporary consul general at Alexandria.

He obtained from Ibrahim Pasha, during the occupation of Syria by the latter, protection for the Christians there, and did much toward re-establishing peace between Mehmet Ali and the sultan. He was appointed consul at Malaga in 1839, and at Barcelona in 1842. During the bombardment of the latter city by Espartaco, in the same year, he rendered great service to sufferers of all nations.

He frequently exposed his life during the fighting to save the lives of others; his energetic remonstrances postponed the bombardment several days, and when it took place he hired several vessels and personnel to evacuate the city, and he was able to get out of the city before the bombardment began.

For this he received decorations from the governments of France, Sardinia and the two Sicilies, Sweden, the Netherlands and Prussia. He was knighted by the sultan, and he received a complimentary address, while that of Barcelona placed his bust in its hall.

After the revolution of 1848 he was recalled to Paris, but soon went to Madrid as minister (April 10, 1848). Having been displaced in favor of Prince Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, February 19, 1849, he was appointed to Switzerland, but was sent in May to Italy, where he was expected to fulfill, in concert with MM. d'Harcourt and de Raynaud, the duties of restoring order in the papal dominions, and preventing liberal excesses from interfering with the establishment of a regular government.

His instructions, however, were far from explicit, but the liberalism which he evinced in stipulating that the Roman people should be free to choose their own government was not agreeable to the authorities at home, and he was recalled in June.

In a report from the council of state he was severely blamed, but he defended himself with great ability. In October, 1850, he went to Egypt, on the invitation of the new viceroy, Said Pasha. Here he thoroughly endorsed the project of the canal across the isthmus of Suez, and drew up a memorial on the subject, entitled "Perceement de l'isthme de Suez, expose des motifs et documents officiels," giving full details of the enterprise. The viceroy granted him a charter for ninety-nine years (November 30, 1854; January 5, 1856), for the establishment of a stock company for the execution of a canal, to be called Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez.

De Lesseps gave himself up entirely to the project, and by the force of energy and perseverance raised the necessary capital, and began the work in 1859. He was beset by many difficulties. Eminent English engineers, among them Robert Stephenson, questioned its practicability. The British government regarded it as a political project.

"I fear not. I anticipate an outcry against it by all persons who favor the existing monopoly enjoyed by national banks and by all the bankers who think that the government alone should furnish the currency, and by all who have heretofore raided the gold in the treasury. These three classes are able to bring powerful influence to bear on congress and may defeat any just and liberal scheme of finance."

E. W. B.

TOO STRONG FOR THEM.

Unsuccessful Attempt of Robbers to Open a Safe.

Cleveland, O., December 7.—An unsuccessful attempt was made early this morning to blow open the safe in the office of the Cleveland Trust Company. Soon after 4 o'clock four masked men entered the office. A Big Four train pulled in and William Hiller, the conductor, rushed into the office on the pretense of having a letter for the president of the company. The robbers, who had their hands on his head and ordered him to throw up his hands, which he did with alacrity. Hiller entered the office to leave some papers. He was ordered to put his hands down, and one of the robbers held a revolver at his head, while the other three drilled a hole in the safe and inserted dynamite. There was an explosion, but only the combination was blown off. The robbers then fled, leaving the safe open and the money untouched.

Somebody Is to Blame.

Raleigh, N. C., December 7.—(Special.)—The railroad officials are so reluctant to give the public the true account of the accident that many and varied were the rumors about yesterday concerning the fatal Carolina Central wreck near Rockingham.

Conductor Branch failed to look at the register and thus learn what train was due. Engineer Watson is still living, but at the time of the wreck was having died soon after the wreck.

Wouldn't Rent to Breckinridge.

Cleveland, O., December 7.—An application for the use of the Cleveland Grays' armory for a lecture to be given by W. C. F. Brannan, was refused by the board of trustees, and in any event it would not have been rented to Breckinridge.

Anarchists Arrested.

Paris, December 7.—The Eclair states that fifteen anarchists, belonging to an organized band of thieves, have been arrested in Paris.

et, and refused to give it encouragement; and various complications arose with both the Turkish and Egyptian governments. De Lesseps triumphed over all and, on August 15, 1869, had the satisfaction of seeing the waters of the Red sea and the Mediterranean mingle in the bitter salt.

The canal was formally opened on November 17th, with grand ceremonies, in the presence of the emperor of the French, the emperor of Austria, the crown prince of Prussia, Prince Amadeus of Italy; Prince William of Orange, and many other distinguished personages, who were entertained with magnificent hospitality by the khedive. De Lesseps has been decorated by almost all the sovereigns of Europe.

In February, 1870, the Paris Geographical Society awarded him the empress's prize of 10,000 francs, and in July following the honorary freedom of the city of London was presented to him.

The last great engineering work attempted by De Lesseps was the cutting of a canal through the isthmus of Panama, but

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Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

The Daily, per year.....\$5.00  
 The Daily (30 to 36 pages).....2.00  
 The Daily and Sunday, per year.....3.00  
 The Weekly, per year.....1.00  
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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 8, 1894.

## A Good Day's Work.

The sober second thought of the house of representatives asserted itself yesterday and saved Georgia from what would have been a humiliating spectacle had it been put before the world in the attitude of refusing to make a proper display of its magnificent resources at the Cotton States and International exposition.

No state in the union can make a more attractive exhibition of more varied resources than Georgia, and to have invited the world to Atlanta next year and shown them everything except an adequate representation of Georgia's wealth, would have been nothing less than a piece of criminal negligence and miserly inactivity on the part of the state. It would have been a calamity which would have resulted in incalculable harm to the state.

Fortunately the progressive sentiment of the house rose in rebellion yesterday against the drones and the Potiphar Peacemakers who were willing to see the state disgraced and declared that progressive Georgia should not be classed as a mossback state.

The exhibit of the state of Georgia will be one of the most attractive and conspicuous of the exposition. The entire machinery and organization of the agricultural department will be devoted to the collection of an exhibit of the state's resources. The state already appropriates \$10,000 a year for the regular maintenance of this department. The resolution passed yesterday makes additional an appropriation of \$17,500 in cash to be devoted to the special purpose of assisting in the preparation of this exhibit. Several of the most progressive counties in the state will raise special funds of their own and it is safe to say that, in all, not less than \$50,000 will be expended in the collection of the state's exhibit. This will make a magnificent showing, and one of which Georgia will be proud.

The fund set aside by the house yesterday for this purpose does not interfere in the slightest with the tax rate of the state and even the extreme constitutional objections cannot complain that, in setting aside the direct tax fund apportioned to Georgia, for this purpose the state constitution has been violated. This fund was not raised by state taxation, but is an inheritance to the state from the government. Those who opposed the appropriation in its original shape did so on the ground that the state constitution prohibits taxation for any other purposes than to maintain the established institutions of the state. As this fund does not come from taxation they were willing to devote it to this purpose, thus making available an appropriation of \$17,500.

The Constitution believes that there was no possible constitutional obstruction in the way of the passage of the bill as originally contemplated, making a direct appropriation of \$25,000 through the agricultural department, which is permitted by law to advertise the state's resources, and for which the legislature is authorized to make appropriation. Georgia will certainly never have another such opportunity to display its wonderful richness to the world as will be offered it at the Cotton States and International exposition; hence we believe that the state could have made any reasonable appropriation with this in view. Since there was some doubt, however, on this point, the money is to be taken from the direct tax fund for such an exhibition as is contemplated on the part of the state, and it will be a nucleus around which the state can make a magnificent presentation of its resources and of the richness of its industries.

Of course, the senate will promptly pass the bill, and in less than a week it will have the signature of the governor!

Money Wisely Invested.  
 The action of the trustees of Emory college in purchasing a piece of business property on Whitehall street for \$85,000, as an investment, was about the wisest step that could have been taken.

The property in question was sold ten years ago for \$23,000. Since that time the owner has enjoyed an increasing revenue from its rent, and when he died of it last Thursday he received almost three times the price he paid for it.

For many years past the trustees of Emory college have been investing the

endowment funds of that noble institution in bonds and other securities. The change in the financial status of the country has seriously affected some classes of such investments, and the trustees have decided that it is safer and better from every point of view to invest the money entrusted to them in substantial business property yielding a good rent, and increasing yearly in value.

This is the explanation of the Whitehall street purchase, and its superiority over any bond investment is evident at a glance. It would be impossible to purchase any class of bonds that would yield a fair income for ten years and then sell for nearly three times the original price. But this is just what has occurred in the history of the Whitehall property.

We commend the example of Emory to the trustees of other institutions with funds to be invested. If every trust fund in Georgia should be used in purchasing good business property in Atlanta the returns would be larger and quicker than they would be from any bonds or securities now in existence.

Such property is absolutely safe. It is always in the same place, and possible loss by fire may be guarded against by insurance. It cannot be stolen, and it is safe to predict that with the steady growth of the city it will continue to rise in value and yield higher rents.

Recent events have made colleges and other institutions elsewhere more cautious in the investment of their funds. Cornell university, for instance, purchased pine lands in the northwest, and lost \$1,000,000 by the forest fires in that region a few months ago. No such loss would have occurred if the investment had been in the shape of business property in any of the growing cities of the North.

Of course, it goes without saying that what is a safe and profitable investment for Emory college would be equally so for individuals. You may study the history of every large town in the country, and you will not find one that has reached 100,000 population and has then stood still or gone backward. In a country whose population doubles every thirty years the cities and towns must continue to grow for generations to come, and as a natural consequence real estate must be more and more in demand, with rising values.

The experience of the owners of Atlanta dirt has confirmed these views many times in the course of the past forty years.

## County Exhibits.

Now that it is certain the legislature will make a substantial appropriation for the purpose of providing for an exhibit of the resources of the state at the Cotton States and International exposition, the various counties in the state that have heretofore been foremost in matters of this kind, should lose no time in preparing for supplementary exhibitions. The official exhibit of the state will be a tolerably snug one in all respects, but it will not have that flavor of individual effort and enterprise that a county exhibit imparts to such shows. It will add much to the interest and attractiveness of the exposition if the leading spirits in some of Georgia's most progressive counties could be induced to arrange and perfect displays of the products and resources of those counties.

The exposition will not be a state fair in any special sense, but it is to be held in Georgia, and we think the managers may be relied on to make room for such county displays as are calculated to attract the attention of people who come from a distance.

There are many counties in which the spirit of enterprise and development is active, and we should be glad to see a general movement made over the state to supplement the special display to be made under the terms of the state's appropriation.

We shall recur to this matter again. Meanwhile we hope our state contemporaries will take it up.

## An Interesting Question.

The Charleston News and Courier is strongly in favor of the pending bill in the South Carolina legislature which exempts from taxation all property and capital engaged in the manufacture of cotton, woolen, paper fabrics, iron and agricultural implements.

Our contemporary would extend the exemption to all manufacturing enterprises. It says:

Every interest directly affected by the establishment of a new industry will be benefited. No injury or injustice will be inflicted on any taxpayer or taxpayer interest, as every mill or enterprise will certainly increase the property values in its neighborhood, and so indirectly contribute to the general tax fund, and after every mill or enterprise is established and in operation, it is no hardship or injustice surely to the interests, private or corporate, which bear the burden of taxation now, to provide for speedily dividing and lightening their burden a little later, at no cost to them or any of them.

It may be objected on the part of the mills and other enterprises which have been established in recent years that it is unjust and unfair to them to give to newer and perhaps competing enterprises so valuable a privilege which was denied to them. This is a strong objection, of course, but we do not think it is a fatal one. Better the older mills a like exemption for a like period, if necessary, than refuse it to new mills because the older ones did not have it when they were new. As we do not think the representatives of the older mills will insist on this selfish and short-sighted objection. Whatever will benefit the state by developing its resources and increasing its population and wealth, will benefit them. And that more mills and manufacturing will benefit the state cannot be questioned.

The News and Courier suggests that if there are any constitutional obstacles in the way they can and should be removed by the approaching constitutional convention.

A similar bill is pending in the Alabama legislature, and there is such a deep interest felt in manufacturing in this region that it would not be surprising to see every southern state make a trial of this proposed policy.

Still, it must be admitted that it is a strange policy for a section which is always opposed protection, for this is protection pure and simple, only instead of taking the shape of a tax on imports, it relieves manufacturing enterprises of their local taxes, thus making it easier for them to compete with

outside rivals. How southern democrats can reconcile all this with their Jeffersonian doctrine of equal justice to all and special privileges to none, is a puzzling question.

But when the southern people once get the idea into their heads that mills and factories will build up their towns, make business for their railways, furnish employment for all, put more money into circulation, and give our farmers numerous profitable home markets, they will be ready to grant almost any concession to the manufacturing element. And yet this new departure is not at all consistent with our old opposition to protection and special privileges.

## The Registration Bill Should Pass.

The registration bill passed by the house seems to have struck a snag in the senate judiciary committee. This is unfortunate. The people of this state, who favor fair elections, are in favor of a general registration law. No law can be passed that will suit every county in the state, much less every individual. The law passed by the house is a step in the right direction. If it is not perfect it can be perfected at the next session. In the meantime it cannot do any harm, as we have no elections that will be held before the next session. The law does not apply to the January elections.

We are satisfied the legislature will make a mistake to adjourn this session without some law on this subject. The delay will do no good; the men who oppose the law now, will oppose it before the next session. If the law, when passed, is not what is wanted it can be amended and perfected; so it can do no possible harm even if it has some objectionable features. If the senate have objections to any feature of the house bill let them strike out and amend so as to suit their views. But let us have a registration bill.

As the first southern newspaper which agitated this reform, The Constitution naturally feels proud of the overwhelming sentiment which has been created in favor of an election system that will secure an honest ballot, and it will continue to urge the matter until our registration and election laws meet all the reasonable requirements of the case.

Under the present bill none but those who are legally qualified can vote. Their names and addresses will be printed before the elections, so that the lists can be scrutinized, and in every county it will be known just how many persons are entitled to vote, who they are, and where they reside. Lists will also be prepared of those who are disqualified through non-payment of taxes and for other reasons.

This system will make it impossible to poll fraudulent votes in any county, and under its operation we shall never hear that the votes polled in a county outnumber by hundreds and even thousands the actual number of the qualified voters residing there.

The populists seem to be fighting the bill in a body, for what purpose we do not know. They opposed it in the house in several features and voted against the bill on its passage because, they say, it does not give their party a fair chance. There are some democrats who oppose the bill because it will give too much opportunity to the populists. We think both are mistaken. The bill simply provides a plan to identify the voter, and to prevent voters from voting outside of their counties and precincts, and all illegal voting. It may be cumbersome, but the situation demands the law. We have a quarter of a million voters in this state. We have a large floating population who sometimes vote early and often, and care but little how they vote or with what party. Let the voters be listed so all will know who they are. A man who wants to vote legally cannot object, and the man who wants to vote illegally ought not to have the right to object, because he is an enemy to society and good government.

Let the general registration bill become a law. If it is to be defeated let us know who does it, or who is trying to do it.

## Don't smother it!

## Strange Rumors Abroad.

The strangest news that can be conceived is the rumor of an extra session which has been set about either by some very close friend or some very bitter enemy of the administration. The peculiarity of the rumor does not lie in the shape of it, but in the fact that it has gained currency and credence in Washington. If this rumor has been put in circulation by an enemy of Mr. Cleveland, its purpose is very clear. It has been invented for the purpose of widening the breach that already exists between the administration and a majority of the most sincere party men in the house. If it is not an invention, and has been really put forth by Mr. Cleveland's friends, it shows one of two things—that the president still believes in the utility of bulldozing methods, or that he is endeavoring to make an extra session possible by flouting and insulting the democratic leaders.

It may be that a republican congress would suit some of Mr. Cleveland's plans better than a democratic congress, but we hope soon to have news that the rumors of an extra session are unauthorized. We take it for granted that it is idle to expect perfect harmony between Mr. Cleveland and the democratic congressmen who still cling to the principles set forth in the Chicago platform, but we have hopes that sufficient harmony may be maintained to enable congress and the administration to agree on a currency plan that will give the people at least a partial relief from the oppressive operations of the single gold standard.

Rumors of an extra session, coming while the democratic congress still has three months of life, are the more singular when we remember Mr. Cleve-

land's hesitation and delay in calling the democratic congress in extra session. Before the president had taken the oath of office last year, The Constitution and other democratic newspapers urged the necessity of an extra session. The business men of the country, wherever they had an opportunity of making themselves heard, favored an extra session. The exigencies of the time demanded it. The financial condition of the country made it imperative.

And yet the call was delayed day after day, week after week, and month after month. The banks were preparing to give the country an object lesson. Their organs in the east preached panic, until they caused a run to be made on some of the depositories, and this was intensified into a tremendous financial crisis by the shrinkage of values following the closing of the Indian mints to silver, which occurred in the June following Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. But still the call for an extra session was delayed, and when it was issued at last fixed a date that compelled the country to carry its troubles until the fall.

This was not the worst. When the democratic congress met, Mr. Cleveland sent in a message in which he insisted on the re-enactment of the demonetization law of 1873 as the remedy for the country's ills. Repeal—unconditional repeal—of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was set up as the remedy. The financial pledge of the Chicago platform was repudiated, and the pet scheme of the money sharks was carried out by a democratic administration and a democratic congress. This so-called remedy plunged the country into a worse condition than it was in.

As that remedy has been found to be worse than the evil it was intended to cure, Mr. Cleveland now comes forward with a currency plan which is intended to be a remedy; and rumor spreads abroad the statement that if the democrats do not take it up and pass it the republican congress will be called in extra session and requested to take the matter up. If rumor had been as forward in declaring that Mr. Cleveland intended to call the democratic congress in extra session, he would have taken the country by surprise. He would have been a much more cheerful feeling in business circles in 1893 than there is in 1894.

While we think that the plan of currency reform which Mr. Cleveland has outlined in his message would give considerable relief to the country, it is fair to say that there is little hope that it will become a law. The democratic majority in congress is in a divided and a disgruntled state, and the republicans are not likely to promote any plan that will have the result of expanding the currency.

In short, the country as well as the democratic party, will have to pay the penalty of a failure to call an extra session of congress in March, 1893, in time to introduce, discuss and pass a measure of currency reform based on the pledges made to the people in the Chicago platform.

We trust that our suspicions are not well founded; we trust congress will take up the matter and give the people a measure of currency reform that will redound to the credit of the party. This is our hope, but not our expectation.

Mr. Lky Ickelheimer is again running his fine Italian hand into the treasury. And Monsieur Lizard Freres isn't far behind him. 'Rah for more bonds!

The sugar trust appears to be in danger of running on a snag.

Mr. Carlisle wants to retire the legal tender currency and also use it as a guarantee fund for the banks. This seems to be a case of eating our cake and having it too. It won't work.

Mr. Carlisle's currency plan doesn't come up to Mr. Cleveland's outline of it. But what the people want is more money.

The Boston Herald is down on paper money because it is "unexportable." Why doesn't The Herald remove to Europe?

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

According to Washington telegrams, Consul Max Judd suspects the German government of intending to exclude American cotton. Perhaps the German government is not so Hohenzollern ever born can build the American people. Perhaps he will learn also that his throne might become shaky after the United States declares an embargo on German manufactures.

The large majority of contemporary authors of international fame are small men physically. Kipling, Barrie, Jerome, Howells, Stockton, Steadman, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Boyesen, Seltzer, are not of them; above medium height, and several of them are actually diminutive. Marion Crawford and Conan Doyle are tall, athletic-looking men, but they are exceptions that prove the rule.

If you have occasion to write to the president or to the one ex-president of the United States, you must address him simply as "Mr. Cleveland" or "Mr. Harrison," and ignore the "Mr." or "Esq." or all other prefixes or affixes. Etiquette decided years ago that no title is high enough for two men who both claim to be presidents. The gift of the American people, by remembering this little matter, the reader may save himself the possible humiliation of being considered a jay.

When America was discovered the potato was cultivated in all the temperate parts of South America, but not in Mexico. Hieronymus Cardon, a Spanish priest, is believed to have introduced the plant in Europe. From Spain it went into Ireland, thence to Belgium. Some years later it was introduced into Virginia, and specimens were brought to Ireland about 1800. For nearly a hundred years it was cultivated very little in Great Britain. In 1860 the Royal Society urged its cultivation, but it is only within the common vegetable that it has been brought into notice. But the sweet potato was brought into England in 1563, and was called the "common potato" until some of the great white potato was first described in an English book.

Says a Chicago special: "Orders were received at the postoffice today that will practically deprive H. Howard Paramore of the money he has made by the use of the mails."

"Mr. Paramore has been doing a profitable business for some time in making newspapers for the purpose of getting a few dollars to a directory, which is to be furnished to the managing editors of all newspapers, for guidance in selecting correspondents when required. From the registration fee, Paramore has been growing rich. The money orders that have been presented at the postoffice today, the department to look up his business. Postmaster Hines yesterday received an order from Postmaster General Russell to refuse to cash any money order made payable to the Modern Fraternity Association of H. Howards. This might have been a case of a few dollars to a directory, which is to be furnished to the managing editors of all newspapers, for guidance in selecting correspondents when required. From the registration fee, Paramore has been growing rich. The money orders that have been presented at the postoffice today, the department to look up his business. 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## IT HAS CAUGHT ON

Newspapers Everywhere Advertising  
Atlanta's Exposition.

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY INTERESTED IN IT

Letter Sent Out to the American Consul  
by Mr. Cooper-The Exposition  
Becoming Widely Known.

Perhaps the best way to gauge the growth of the Cotton States and International exposition is by the manifestation of general interest in it. The widening of interest has been extremely gratifying to the management of the enterprise.

The expressions of newspaper interest, received by the dozens almost daily, show conclusively that the south's great international exposition has caught the public mind. The newspaper editors are always quick to catch the drift of public thought, and their ready grasping of the exposition as a source of public interest is evidence that they have not failed in this instance.

Mr. Kahn, representing the Texas Sifters, is in the city collecting data for a write-up of the exposition. He spent yesterday morning at exposition headquarters.

Mr. W. G. Cooper yesterday received a letter from the manager of Frank Leslie's Weekly asking for complete information concerning the exposition. The writer stated that the weekly purposed to have a large amount of matter, with illustrations, concerning the exposition in the next few months. Since the exposition has become a national topic this great journal of the nation is determined to keep pace with its progress.

A letter was received from the editor of The Knoxville Journal yesterday stating that that paper had determined to devote considerable space to furnishing the news about the exposition and asked for news and cuts at frequent intervals.

Any number of other papers are writing for data and cuts concerning the exposition. Mr. Cooper is kept extremely busy keeping up with his correspondence. He is devoting his entire time to the exposition. He has sent out thousands of prospectuses this week and will send out many thousands more. He has sent the following letter to all of the American consuls:

"Dear Sir—Under separate cover I send you a prospectus of the Cotton States and International exposition, to be held in Atlanta during the fall of 1895. I am sure that the interest of the press and the commercial element in the vicinity of your consulate.

Invitations to take part in the exposition have been sent to all foreign governments, and many of them have manifested considerable interest. Letters have already been received from the governments of several countries.

The action of the United States government in appropriating \$200,000 for an exhibit has placed this exposition upon an international plane, and several governments have already announced their intention of exhibiting. The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular letter to all customs officers of the United States touching the admission of exhibits, giving of the exhibition is enclosed in the rules and regulations of the exposition.

In case special information may be desired by persons contemplating exhibits, the management will highly appreciate the courtesy if you will put such parties in communication with the department.

A special department has been organized to arrange for the transportation of exhibit, and it is expected that such arrangements will be returned free of charge after paying full freight to the exposition.

Letters on the same line have been sent to all of the general passenger agents in the country.

## IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

The ladies social of the Barnett Presbyterian church will meet on Tuesday, December 11th, at the residence of the pastor, on Hampton street. This is the first meeting of the season, and a large attendance is desired. Recitations, musical offerings, together with refreshments will enhance the pleasure of the evening.

An alarm of fire was turned in from box 322 at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. There was no fire. Some ladies became excited over burning paper and the alarm was the result.

Box 65 was pulled at 12:35 o'clock yesterday. The blaze was at 146 Ellis street in a house owned by L. M. West. The damage was probably amount to \$200.

The annual stockholders' meeting occurred yesterday at the Atlanta School of Art. The president, A. M. C. Nixon, made an able and interesting address, and reported for the board of directors, giving particulars of the past year's work.

It was decided to open a decorative class for amateurs this winter, and to hold a competition in May, the successful competitors to be awarded free scholarships. Mr. Paley offered a gold medal for the best work exhibited by a student of the school at the Cotton States and International exposition. The ladies decided to give an entertainment for the benefit of the women's department of the exposition, and will hold it at an early date.

Mr. M. L. Smith, father of Mrs. Henry C. Levant died in Opelika, Ala., on the morning of the 4th instant, after a lingering illness of several months. He was a native of Georgia, having been born in Jasper county, but had lived for many years in Alabama. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and greatly beloved by every one who knew him.

T. L. Callaway goes to Savannah in a few days to deliver a lecture. He calls his talk "The Game of Chance," meaning life.

Messrs. Colquitt Carter and O. C. Fuller went yesterday on a hunting trip for the day. They will return to their desks today.

A large number of senators went out to Douglasville last night to attend a musical entertainment to be given by the pupils of the Douglasville high school, conducted by Miss Foster, a talented musician of this city. They went out at the invitation of Senator Whiteley, and there were about fifty in number, senators, legislators and others. Miss Hall is well known in Atlanta, and her career as a teacher in Douglasville has been one of continued success.

The banner being held by the ladies of the Moore Memorial church, near the corner of Broad and Alabama streets, continues to meet with success. It is largely attended, both day and night. The ladies are netting considerable money by their enterprise.

Yesterday was the eighty-eighth birthday of Hon. Campbell Wallace, one of Atlanta's most honored citizens.

The annual banquet of the Kappa Alpha society will be held one week from last night at the Aragon.

Rev. George Leonard Chancy is in the city, stopping at the Kimball. He will be the pulpit of the Unitarian church Sunday and the night next week will deliver a lecture on Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mr. Alfred Herring, editor of The Savannah Pine Forest and secretary of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, was at the Kimball yesterday.

## STILL IN THE COURT

Mrs. W. J. McCaslin Alleges That She  
Owns the Property.

## SAYS THAT MRS. DICKSON IS INSOLVENT

Her Petition Is in Hearing Before Judge  
Lumpkin—It Will Probably Be  
Consolidated Today.

The petition of Mrs. Lucy Gartrell McCaslin, directed against Mrs. Mary Dickson and J. J. Barnes, sheriff, came up for a hearing yesterday afternoon before Judge Lumpkin.

Mrs. McCaslin charges that Sheriff Barnes, acting in collusion with Mrs. Mary Dickson and her attorney, has perpetrated a legal fraud upon her in refusing to accept or even consider her claim papers, which were tendered on Tuesday last in proper form and in due time. She also alleges that she had good and valid titles to the property in dispute, and says that it will do her irreparable damage if the sheriff is allowed to dispossess her of the property and turn it over to Mrs. Dickson.

The petitioner further charges, and specifically sets out, that Mrs. Dickson owes notes and mortgages to the amount of \$34,440, and that she is insolvent because her tax returns, as sworn to for 1894, show that she only owns property of every kind and character, to the extent of \$37,775. Mrs. McCaslin further alleges under section 3725 of the code, it was the duty of the sheriff to have suspended the sale until the cause could be tried on its merits in the superior court before a jury.

Mrs. Dickson denies that she is insolvent, but in the answer did not deny owing the items amounting to \$34,440. She says, however, that she is worth \$50,000 above her liabilities of every kind and character, and that her property was in the state of Georgia. She demurred to the petition of complaint on the ground that there was no sufficient cause of action against her, and that the reason that complainant had an equitable remedy at common law against the sheriff, who was a bonded officer and responsible to complainant for any damage done to her.

Sheriff Barnes, in answer to the petition, states that he acted on the advice of his attorneys in refusing to accept the claim, and that he believed it would have no standing in court. Frank R. Bryan, made the opening argument for Mrs. McCaslin, and cited some strong legal authority, some of them decisions of Chief Justice Brainerd in support of his position. He was followed by Alex. King, who will conclude this morning. Mr. Jack Spaulding will then make an argument for the defendant, and will be followed by Mr. Frank R. Bryan. The hearing is at the head of today's calendar, and is set for 9 o'clock. It will probably be concluded today.

It was an interesting case. The property in litigation was purchased some time in 1892 by Mr. W. J. McCaslin from Mrs. Mary G. Dickson. The price was \$22,500. Mr. McCaslin paying \$5,000 cash and assuming a mortgage of \$17,500. He received a bond for title, and before the time had arrived for the second payment had improved it to the amount of \$35,000.

For the rest of the history of the case, Mr. McCaslin gave notes to the extent of \$22,400. The notes were made to fall due one year from date. When they matured they were not paid, and the mortgage was foreclosed by default at the July term, 1894, of the city court. It was then advertised to be sold the first week in August. Mr. McCaslin then presented a petition for an injunction, which was granted by Judge Richard Clark, who was in Macon at the time, on the ground that Mrs. Dickson had not complied with the contract. This stopped the sale for sixty days.

It was again advertised for sale in November. Judge Beckley then filed an illegal order on the ground that the tenant in possession had never been served with a notice of the levy. The levy was dismissed and re-advised for December sale. McCaslin thereupon filed another bill asking Judge Lumpkin to enjoin the sale on the ground that Mrs. Dickson had never paid off the mortgage deed to Mrs. Mary W. Johnson, and therefore, had no power to make a deed to him or any one else for the purpose of sale and sale. Judge Lumpkin refused to interfere, and the case in this branch will be appealed to the supreme court.

This last move followed and is in progress as has been heretofore said. Whether she will lose, the case will go to the supreme court.

In golden autumn or icy winter Dr. Price's Baking Powder is equally effective.

## DRANK CINCINNATI WATER.

Miss Dressler, the Actress, Did Not  
Suspect Its Deadly Effect.

Marie Dressler, the comedy actress well known in Atlanta, figured in a sensation when her own making in Cincinnati this week.

She is playing there at the Walnut theater in the Camille D'Arville Opera company, in which company she does with immense success the role of a sextuple widow who, having survived six husbands, is gunning for No. 7. While going through the Cincinnati show, she suddenly became unconscious and was carried to her hotel in what was thought to be a dying condition. For twenty-four hours she remained unconscious, the doctors pronouncing it a case of lead poisoning. It was thought that the well known actress was dead, but she has about recovered and filled her part the other night with her physician attending her in the wings. The doctor states that the poisoning came from a drink of Cincinnati water, which Miss Dressler drank without suspecting its deadly effect.

A Distinguished Guest at the Kimball  
This signally successful specialist, Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, will be a welcome guest at the Kimball Thursday and Friday, December 13th and 14th.

This justly famous physician can be conveniently consulted as follows: August 1st, at the Kimball, Thursday and Friday, December 13th and 14th. Savannah, Ga.—The DeSoto, Saturday, December 15th. Macon, Ga.—New Lanier house, Monday, December 16th. Columbus, Ga.—Rankin house, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 18th and 19th. Atlanta, Ga.—The Kimball, Thursday and Friday, December 20th and 21st. Dalton, Ga.—Hotel Dalton, Saturday, December 22nd.

This will be glad tidings of great joy to many of our so-called incurable cases. He will undoubtedly be eagerly consulted by a goodly number of our most intelligent citizens, as he has invariably been the case heretofore, when he has favored this vicinity with his distinguished presence and professional acumen.

Those interested in the wonderful career of this marvelous man who send 4 cents return postage stamps to the Flower Medical company, No. 836 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass., will receive a photograph, biography, and a new work entitled "Dr. R. C. Flower in the Sick Room."

## WON BY THE CRESCENTS.

A Hotly Contested Game of Football  
at the Park Yesterday.

The game of football between the North Side Stars and North Side Crescents was won by the latter by a score of 6 to 0.

The game was hotly contested by both sides and was won only by the better interference of the Crescents. The score was made in the first half, after which the Stars caught on to the winning trick of the Crescents and after that their interference was of no good whatever. The Stars was the lighter of the two teams by only a few pounds.

Hampton Parlee was sentenced yesterday to four months in the chain gang for carrying concealed weapons.

Charles Ryan of a more technical may be convicted only of adultery. It was clearly proved that he was living with Bertha Collins as his second wife, and that they had been legally married.

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Some Interventions Filed.

W. W. Wood & Co. put in a petition before Judge Lumpkin yesterday, praying to be permitted to identify their goods now in the hands of Receiver Meador who is in charge of the stock of Lint & Lovelace.

E. Levering & Co. put in a petition of the same order.

The Midvale Steel Company filed an intervention in the suit of the American Trust and Banking Company.

In Judge Van Epps' Court.

The suit of Carlton against English on a note is still in hearing before Judge Van Epps. It will occupy several days more.

Search the wide world over and you cannot find a rival to Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

TWO DESERVED PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Otley is now Cashier and Mr. Ryan Assistant Cashier.

Mr. John K. Otley is now cashier of the American Trust and Banking Company, while Mr. Charles Ryan is assistant cashier.

Since the resignation of Mr. E. S. Pratt, as cashier of that bank, the affairs have been moving along just as they were before. But yesterday there was a meeting of the directors of the bank and at that meeting the position which Mr. Pratt had resigned was filled.

During Mr. Pratt's occupancy of the position of cashier, Mr. Otley was assistant cashier, and yesterday he was promoted to the work required of him made him a favorite with all who came in contact with him, as well as with the directors of the bank. Mr. Pratt left the bank yesterday. Mr. Otley took up his duties and discharged them as thoroughly as any one could have done. He continued the work each day, winning the good opinion of the directors of the bank. Yesterday when the board convened President English called the attention of the directors officially to the activity and Mr. Otley's promptness in filling the position.

Mr. Otley's promotion made a vacancy, as an assistant cashier was necessary, and the board, without a minute's hesitancy, selected Mr. Charles Ryan, paying teller, to the place.

Probably Atlanta has no better young men than the two the bank has advanced. Both of them are men of a high moral and competent, and both have made most enviable records in the positions they have filled. Mr. Otley came to Atlanta several years ago and was a member of the American Trust and Banking Company opened its doors he was found assistant cashier. He did the work required of him in the most thorough and satisfactory manner, and when the first vacancy occurred he was sent up. He is a young man of the highest moral character and will make one of the best and most careful officials of the bank. Mr. Ryan, who went into the bank as paying teller, is a son of the well-known and much respected Mr. John Ryan, of Atlanta. Mr. Otley Ryan is one of the brightest and best boys of the city, and has rapidly developed into one of the best business men Atlanta has produced. As paying teller he was one of the most popular officials of the bank and his promotion was nothing more than what those who have had business relations with him anticipated.

Both promotions were merited and both will result in placing two deserving young men in positions of honor and trust, a result too, which will be kept.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Will Dickerson Was Found Guilty of  
Adultery Yesterday Morning.

On account of a more technical may be convicted only of adultery. It was clearly proved that he was living with Bertha Collins as his second wife, and that they had been legally married.

Under the laws of Georgia, however, a girl cannot contract marriage until she is at least fourteen years old. As she was not legally able to contract marriage, though her parents consented, the marriage was not legal. This put Dickerson beyond this charge. He can only be sentenced to twelve months in the chain gang at the next, though a fine of \$1,000 can be added.

In Judge Westmoreland's Court.

Only two prisoners were convicted in Judge Westmoreland's court yesterday. Harry Hardeman was sentenced to six months in the chain gang for stealing a hat and Babe Farmer was sentenced











One drop of Pond's Extract is worth more than a tablespoonful of  
CHEAP SUBSTITUTES, MADE CRUDELY, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

more than a tablespoonful of

tractor L. L. Stephenson is putting the finishing touches to Elbert's handsome new courthouse. It will be ready in a short time to turn over to the authorities, one of the best and most convenient courthouses in northeast Georgia. The county

one hundred bales of cotton are worth at present price \$2,500. The same cotton cloth is worth \$10,000. Difference, \$7,500. half this amount machinery can be bought that will turn this material into the

when Tailor-Made comes cheaper?  
**PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS**  
 OVERCOATS & SUITS COMPANY  
 e. Whitehall St

co, cigars, etc., etc. Lint & Melvace Commission Company's stock must be sold at once. Broad street, next to bridge.

Atlanta  
Constitution

Constitution.







## WHAT A NUISANCE HE IS!

The Man Who Is Forever Dragging About His Health and Strength.

Most of us have met the man who is forever dragging about his poor health—as if that were any merit of his. He invites us to feel his muscles, and to thump him on the chest. Says he he never sick a day in his life, etc. He may be virtuous and intellectual, as well as robust, but he is a nuisance.

"And I never touch a drop of stimulants, sir," he says.

Very well, friend; if you don't need stimulants let them alone. The same advice applies to pills and laxatives. But, please recollect that most people do not keep them the time. They simply can't. They are depressed by long hours in the cold air. Their feet get wet, and they drop in ill-ventilated rooms. Every community, during the cold months, is full of people who are on the brink of sickness, and might have fallen over at any time, unless they saved themselves with a pure, health-giving stimulant.

These are the people that tell how greatly they have been benefited by Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky. They tell how it toned nerves and stomach, how it stopped that nasty, obstinate little cough, and supported labor and weakness with snap and vigor.

To do this, a whisky must be pure as artifice. It is Duffy's Malt that does not meet all the requirements of a medicinal article of the highest quality. It is made of pure malt in demand in homes and hospitals.

It aids convalescents to get back the lost treasure of health, and it braces enfeebled constitutions against sickness. Ask your druggist or grocer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky.

cold weather!

Look out for it—pneumonia and the like—head it off by buying whisky—but be sure to get the right sort—else it may do more harm than good—see the right sort—our brands of pure whisky can be bought at all first class bars—select "Four Aces"—"Cleveland Club"—"Old Scotch"—"Canadian Club"—these are the right sort.

bluthenthal "b.b.b." & bickart.

marietta and forsyth streets, bell number 378, fine whiskies at wholesale.

FRANK M. POTTS, HENRY POTTS, JOSEPH THOMPSON.

POTTS & THOMPSON LIQUOR CO. WHOLESALERS

Stone Mountain Corn Whisky, 7-13 Decatur Street, Kimball House, ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 48.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. M. W. WOODLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Take Home a Bottle of ALLEN'S Lung Balsam IT WILL CURE YOUR COUGH FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.



KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC. The oldest lens-grinders in the state. Retail salesroom 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

You Will Save 30% AT HOYT'S.

- 50 pounds Rose Patent Flour, . . . \$3.75
  - 50 pounds Peachtree Patent Flour, . . . 1.00
  - 1 barrel Peachtree Patent Flour, . . . 3.75
  - Arbuckle's Coffee, . . . . . 1.15
  - Hams, best, . . . . . 11½
  - 4 cans Tomatoes, . . . . . 25
  - 12 cans Tomatoes, . . . . . 75
  - 2 cans Best Maine Corn, . . . . . 25
  - 1 can Tip-top Milk, . . . . . 10
  - 1 can Alaska Salmon, . . . . . 10
  - 1 can Armour's Deviled Ham, . . . . . 05
  - Pure Dark Buckwheat, . . . . . 05
  - Fancy New Crop Syrup, . . . . . 50
  - 1 package Nudovene Flakes, . . . . . 25
  - 1 pound fancy stemmed Raisins, . . . . . 10
  - 1 pound London Layer Raisins, . . . . . 10
  - 1 pound new Citron, . . . . . 15
  - 1 pound package cleaned Currants, . . . . . 50
  - 1 pound Cream Cheese, . . . . . 15
  - Neuchatel Cheese, . . . . . 15
  - New Macaroni, . . . . . 05
  - 1 bottle L. & P. S. Soda, . . . . . 25
  - 1 pound Baker's Chocolate, . . . . . 25
  - 7 cans California Peaches, . . . . . 1.00
- Come and get your month's supply. Don't throw your money away.

W. R. HOYT, Phone 451, 90 Whitehall St.

## IS HE CRAZY?

Joe Coffey, the Man Who Was Arrested for Burning Houses About Lula.

IS PLAYING THAT ROLE NICELY

And the People Who Live Near the Hall County Jail Are Not Pleased with the Noise He Makes.

Joe Coffey, who was jailed a few weeks ago in Gainesville by Detective Crim, is now a raving maniac.

From the time the sun begins to throw its rays into the Hall county jail until the prisoner is exhausted and worn out by constant screaming, talking and groaning, the people in that section of the mountain city are constantly reminded of the desperado who is securely confined in those walls.

Coffey is one of the largest, strongest and healthiest men the mountains of north Georgia ever produced, and the day he was committed to jail his physique was that of a man who had never known a day of illness and who would be able to do battle with death when the children playing around his knees on the mountain side were dead and gone.

But the confinement has told upon the sturdy mountaineer and today he is a raving maniac.

Or it may be that he is shamming and that the mountains of north Georgia have produced a man who can act equally well with the stars of the stage who are out for large gate receipts.

Be that as it may, Coffey is now an elephant on the hands of the people who had him incarcerated and it is a question whether or not a conviction on the charges brought against him can ever be secured, notwithstanding the fact that the evidence is almost conclusive on the part of the state.

Coffey, it will be remembered, was arrested some weeks ago by Detective Crim, of Atlanta, who had been employed by the people around Lula. The arrest was one of the most daring pieces of work that has been done in the state in years, as the desperado took his life in his hands the minute he started out to secure possession of Coffey.

For months the people about Lula had been terrorized by the firebug, and every night when the inhabitants of the village went to bed none knew what time the fire alarm would sound and where the fire would be located. Building after building had been consumed and the residents there was no safety. Every one was constantly on the expectancy and all were really alarmed. Finally the residents decided to call in the help of an experienced detective and Captain Crim was secured. The captain responded at once to the call and when he reached Lula he did not take much time to ascertain the facts. He generally went of the opinion that Joe Coffey was responsible for the flames which had so often frightened the people of that section. In fact, the people placed in the possession of Detective Crim enough evidence to satisfy almost any one of the guilt of Coffey, the detective went to work to verify the truth of what had been given him. In a short time he secured evidence showing that Coffey had hired some one to do the part of the work, and it was not long before that party, a negro, was under arrest and was in the Fulton county jail, where he now rests.

With the evidence necessary to convict Coffey, Captain Crim visited the mountain home of the man, and though warned against the trip, succeeded in placing Coffey under arrest and placing him in jail at Gainesville. The story of the arrest and the dangers through which Captain Crim passed in making it have been printed in The Constitution.

When Coffey was arrested he began at once to preach, and after he was placed in the jail at Gainesville he continued to talk to his fellow prisoners. He declared that he was innocent and that he had always been a member of the church. From day to day his talking increased until now he is always talking, groaning or singing when not asleep. Very few of his hours are passed in rest and at any hour of the day or night he is telling of the great wrongs that have been heaped upon him and declaring that he is bearing them quietly because he is bearing them for the church. It has been an open secret for the past week among those in position to know that Coffey is either off his base mentally or that he is a most complete actor.

"I am sure," said a Gainesville gentleman speaking of the matter, "that Captain Crim has an abundance of evidence to convict him, but it seems that he is apt to escape on the plea of insanity. Captain Crim has not only the confession of the prisoner now in the Fulton county jail that he was hired by Coffey to do the burning, but he has his sworn statement to that effect."

So wild and loud are Coffey's preachings, screechings, praying and groaning that those who are subjected to them are greatly annoyed.

Than Coffey Georgia has given few more daring or desperate men in years.

**Overtaxed Nerves.** The fatigue which results from overtaxed nerves is a form of weariness more intense, more depressing than any other. It is anything known to tired muscles. A man who works with pick and shovel for ten hours and can then lie down and enjoy refreshing sleep knows nothing of the misery which comes to those whose nervous system has been shattered.

The greatest sufferers from this condition are women who have the care of households with all their exacting duties and great responsibilities. They are worried by trifles, they are constantly looking for trouble. They are fretful, peevish, easily annoyed. They have but little appetite and are restless at night. Life has lost its charms for them. Such a condition is, in fact, a nervous prostration, and it is important that the cause should be ascertained in order that the remedy may be applied as speedily as possible.

The real reason for nervousness is an impoverished condition of the blood which cannot supply the nerves with strength. The remedy is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood and enriches the blood, giving it power to build up the broken down system, strengthen the muscles and give health and vigor to all the organs of the body. Mrs. S. T. Walker, of Waverly, N. Y., says: "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has worked me more than my poor system was strengthened and built up. The curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are beyond comprehension."

What will make the best cake for the Harvest Home Festival?—Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

A fifty-two-week feast is provided by Harper's Young People for \$2 a year.

No Christmas and New Year's table should be without a bottle of Dr. Seiger's Anguria Bitters, the world's renowned, appetizing, of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.

**Three Daily Trains to Rome and Chattanooga Via Southern Railway.** Leave Atlanta, 4:05 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m. Arrive Rome 6:40 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 12:35 p. m. Arrive Chattanooga 9 a. m., 10 p. m., 7:30 p. m. This is the quickest and best route. See 4-1W.

**If the Baby Is Outing Teeth.** Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## AN OFFER OF \$5,000.00.

Every testimonial published by us is BONA FIDE, and so far as we know is absolutely true. To any one who will prove the contrary to an impartial referee, we will give \$5,000.00.

676 Warner St. Rochester, N. Y.

R. A. GUN, M.D., Dean of the U. S. Medical College, New York.

"Belonging as I do, to a branch of the profession who have no school of medicine knows all the truth regarding Disease, and being independent enough to use any remedy that will relieve my patients without reference to the source from which it comes, I am willing to acknowledge and commend the value of Warner's SAFE Cure."

MRS. ANNIE JENNENS MILLER, the famous leader of dress reform.

"It gives me pleasure to express my faith in the virtues of SAFE Cure, which is the only medicine I ever take or recommend."

REV. J. E. HANKIN, D.D., LL.D., Pres. Howard University, Washington, D. C.

"I have known of several persons who regard themselves as greatly benefited, and some of them as permanently cured of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure."

## MONEY IN THE MAIL

W. C. Goza Charged with Tampering with a Registered Package.

HE WAS A RAILWAY MAIL CLEK

Was to Leave the Service and the Alleged Trouble Occurred on His Last Run.

W. C. Goza, a young man well known in local military and social circles, was placed under arrest yesterday morning by Post-office Inspector Jones.

The arrest was a great surprise to the young man and his friends. He has resided in the city for so many years and has borne such a consistent character for honesty and orderliness that no one ever thought of associating him with wrong-doing. The surprise was heightened into amazement when the statement was made that Inspector Jones accused Mr. Goza of rifling the mails.

Young Goza, who is yet under twenty-five years of age, has been in the railway mail service for a considerable length of time. He has a splendid record with this department of Uncle Sam's affairs. He became associated with the postoffice in this city several years ago, when quite a youth, and filled the position with exceptional satisfaction to his superior officers.

He gradually worked his way up in the estimation of the officials of the mail service and attained that degree of capability which resulted in his transference to the more important and responsible position of railway mail clerk. In this position he had the handling of the usual run of mail matter, in which there were a great many registered packages. No complaint of loss ever came from his run, and he was regarded by the mail officials as one of the best men in the service.

About a fortnight ago there was complaint that a registered package was missing. The required reports. There was nothing wrong back of this except carelessness—the simple neglect of the young man on to a little necessary clerical work. On this account he was to be removed.

About two weeks ago he made his last run, and soon after he left it was reported that some registered mail had been tampered with on the trip. The letter from which it was charged that money was taken were from Griffin and Jonesboro. Sixty-five dollars was missing from a Jonesboro letter.

The disappearance of the money was placed in the hands of Postoffice Inspector Jones, who at once set his inquisitorial activities to work to discover the source of the robbery. He yesterday arrested young Goza and charged him with the theft.

Young Goza was carried before Commissioner Broyles and arraigned for trial. Neither he nor the inspector was ready for trial and the case went over until this morning. Commissioner Broyles fixed the post office at \$500. The case will come up again this morning. Goza's friends believe he will come out with a complete vindication. He denies the charge strenuously.

Often imitated, but never equaled—can be said truthfully of Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

**What Altered the Speech?** At the close of one of the sessions in the trial of Warren Hastings, when most of those engaged had gathered in the ante-room, Dr. Parr stood up and down the room in his pedantic, pompous way, growing out praises of the speeches of Fox and Sheridan, but saying not a word about Burke.

Burke, sensitive at this omission, and anxious for some commendation from the great authority, could at last contain himself no longer and burst out: "Doctor, didn't you like my speech?"

"No, Edmund," replied Dr. Parr, calmly eyeing his excited questioner. "Your speech was impressive, with metaphor, delivered by parenthesis and deliberated by amplification."

Some young females at Mayfield, Ky., made such a disturbance at the house of a neighbor last week that Rev. Sam Shaw went out after the services were over to find a policeman and have him there next time to prevent, if possible, a future attack on the sanctity of the place by frivolous, careless, ill-bred, boisterous girls.

There was quite an exciting time at a dance given at Bolts Fork, Ky. The principal cause of the disturbance seemed to be much fire water, and one of the dancers successfully cleared the room. The young ladies disappeared through the window, closely followed by the gentlemen, and there were reports and shotguns flying in the air.

**Rooms for Rent.** Two large front rooms for rent cheap over Black's shoe store. Apply at 31 Whitehall street. nov 30-107.

**Another Florida Line, via Southern Railway.**

In order to accommodate the increased Florida travel via the Southern Railway, the line has decided, beginning Monday next, December 11, they will run the train which has formerly left Atlanta at 4:30 p. m., and stopping at Macon, through to Jacksonville. The schedule of this train to Jacksonville, by 10:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., about two hours ahead of all other lines. This train comes through from Cincinnati, arriving in Atlanta at 1:30 p. m., and remains over until 10:30 p. m. It will prove a great accommodation for business from Atlanta and vicinity.

By this additional service it will be noted that the Southern railway now has in operation to Florida, through Atlanta, one sleeping car line from Cincinnati, one from Kansas City, and one from St. Louis, thus centralizing the Florida traffic through Atlanta. The morning train, leaving Atlanta at 7 a. m., at present, will not run south of Macon after December 22.

dec 8-1W tri sat.



Buy An Overcoat Here. Then Look Pleasant, See!

Shall it be a blue or black Kersey? Notice what \$11 will command. All wool, color warranted, raw edges, made with the same care and taste as a \$25 Coat. Those at \$12 and \$15 have woolen body linings, satin yoke and sleeve linings. At \$18 and \$20 extra long blue Kersseys, equal to the standard \$30 grades.

Cads-Need Co.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Cons'ts of GOLDEN RAY and SILVER RAY, COL. 2. (COLUMBIAN'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.)

CHICAGO'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, etc. Also, all the latest and best methods of teaching.

If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents

IN PRETTY CHINA

LYCETT'S, 83½ Whitehall Street.

Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

Southern Shorthand and Business University.

ATLANTA, GA.

The largest and best in the south. Graduates secure positions immediately. Over 6,000 now at work. Send for handbooks catalog and enter at once. oct 28-107.

## ART

SPECIAL OFFER FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

All my pictures at half price. Oil portraits, water colors, pastels. Southern Art School, JAMES P. FIELD, 65 WHITEHALL ST.

Perfect China.

Cracked Prices.

Couldn't do it if we had a stock largely made up of holdovers. Being ready for any tempting lots that come and knowing the good from the bad, makes the rest easy.

Buy at Once.

Beautifully Decorated China Chamber Sets, worth and selling elsewhere at \$10, \$12 and \$15, reduced to \$5.50 and \$6.50.

Haviland's Decorated China Dinner Sets, newest effects, worth and selling elsewhere at \$50 to \$100, going beneath this roof at prices ranging from \$35 to \$65.00.

Dobbs, Wey & Co., 61 Peachtree Street.

Have You Heart Trouble?

DR. WILLMOTT'S

HEART TONIC

AND

Regulator.

For weak heart; for fluttering, palpitation; heart; to avert heart failure and sudden death; for neurasthenia of the heart; for rheumatism of the heart; for organic diseases of the heart. Price 50¢. Ask your druggist for it.

BOWEN'S MEDICINE CO., 100 N. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

**OFFICE OF FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF Commissioners of Roads and Revenues.** November 30, 1894.—A petition having been filed in this office praying for an alteration in the Power's Ferry road as follows: From a point in the bend of the road near S. Mitchell's, 45 yards from the new Roswell road, thence along the new Roswell road, a point where the Power's Ferry road crosses the new Roswell road, 107 yards, and the road crosses to whom the same was referred, having reported recommending such change, this is, therefore, to alter with effect from the said alteration will be finally granted on the first Wednesday in January, 1895, if no good cause be shown to the contrary. JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk Com. R. & R.

**DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT**

FOR WEAK MEN

FOR WEAK MEN

FOR WEAK MEN

FOR WEAK MEN

FOR WEAK MEN

FOR WEAK MEN

FOR WEAK MEN

FOR WEAK MEN

FOR WEAK MEN

## Fidelity Mutual

Life Association,

INCORPORATED 1875.

Insurance in force, \$50,000,000

Death losses paid, \$4,000,000

Assets over, \$2,000,000

Surplus over, \$1,000,000

New business, more than \$2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age. 10-Year 15-Year 20-Year Term.

21, \$10.00 \$11.16 \$12.21

22, \$11.16 \$12.21 \$13.26

23, \$12.21 \$13.26 \$14.31

24, \$13.26 \$14.31 \$15.36

25, \$14.31 \$15.36 \$16.41

26, \$15.36 \$16.41 \$17.46

27, \$16.41 \$17.46 \$18.51

28, \$17.46 \$18.51 \$19.56

29, \$18.51 \$19.56 \$20.61

30, \$19.56 \$20.61 \$21.66

31, \$20.61 \$21.66 \$22.71

32, \$21.66 \$22.71 \$23.76

33, \$22.71 \$23.76 \$24.81

34, \$23.76 \$24.81 \$25.86

35, \$24.81 \$25.86 \$26.91

36, \$25.86 \$26.91 \$27.96

37, \$26.91 \$27.96 \$29.01

38, \$27.96 \$29.01 \$30.06

39, \$29.01 \$30.06 \$31.11

40, \$30.06 \$31.11 \$32.16

41, \$31.11 \$32.16 \$33.21

42, \$32.16 \$33.21 \$34.26

43, \$33.21 \$34.26 \$35.31

44, \$34.26 \$35.31 \$36.36

45, \$35.31 \$36.36 \$37.41

46, \$36.36 \$37.41 \$38.46

47, \$37.41 \$38.46 \$39.51

48, \$38.46 \$39.51 \$40.56

49, \$39.51 \$40.56 \$41.61

50, \$40.56 \$41.61 \$42.66

## Save 20 Per Cent

by buying your groceries from

TOLBERT BROS.

44 Decatur Street.

Tolbert's Pet Flour per barrel, . . . \$3.75

50 pound sack Pet Flour, . . . 1.00

50 pound sack Patent Flour, . . . 1.00

20 pound sack best Leaf Lard, . . . 1.30

10 pound bucket best Leaf Lard, . . . 1.30

Best Sugar Cured Ham, per pound, . . . 12

25 pounds Granulated Sugar, . . . 1.00

15 pounds Head Rice, . . . 1.00

25 pounds new Buckwheat, dark, . . . 1.00

Genuine Maple Syrup, per gallon, . . . 1.25

New crop New Orleans Syrup, per gal., . . . 80

5 cans Fresh Salmon Steak, . . . 1.00

Green and Black Tea, per pound, . . . 50